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BY THE J. W. POTTER CO.

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Wednesday, February 24, 1915.

News that telephone communication with the front has been reestablished takes all of the romance out of the Ute Indian uprising which is now being staged.

Washington hears that other powers propose to intervene in Mexico as soon as they have finished their affairs across the water. A sobering up campaign, so to speak.

At last the American public is to get authoritative information about the war. Ex-Senator Beveridge has just completed a two-months' tour of the hostile countries.

Let us hope that the shiftlessness of the city water department as manifested by its neglect of pavements has turned up to be not characteristic of its work elsewhere.

A moment's conversation with almost any one of the 66 candidates for commissioner will make it clear that Billy McIntyre has no monopoly of optimism in Rock Island.

We have the assurance of the department of agriculture that the price of potatoes, at least, is not in danger of rising out of sight. For this much, thanks. Pass the spuds.

Congressman Slayden of Texas wants to invite the other Latin-American republics to help straighten out the Mexican tangle. Let's see, wasn't something like this tried once before?

The thief who returned a pair of trousers which he had stolen 29 years before deserves no special credit for it. Most thieves would have been glad to have gotten rid of them in a shorter period than that.

As long ago as the close of the revolutionary war it was said by Washington that his first wish was to see war, the plague of mankind, banished from earth. It looks very much as if the world's progress of the last 139 years had been backward instead of forward.

Objections to President Wilson's appointments as members of the trade commission are all based upon the regularity of the republican of two of the five men. If their party standing had been satisfactory mere fitness would not have counted for so much, it is fair to presume.

From the manner in which writers and diplomats have made use of the term during the last few months it is evident that there is a distinction between "neutrality" and "strict neutrality." The only other institution concerning which such a fine distinction is customarily drawn is the fresh egg.

There will be general rejoicing over the story book ending of the troubles of Professor Frazer who had to give up a \$4,000 job at the state university in order to marry the daughter of the president of the institution and who now has been rewarded with an offer of a better place in Chicago. Now all that remains is for the couple to "live happily ever after."

The triumph of Robert Switzer in the Chicago mayoral primary yesterday, defeating Mayor Harrison by a big majority, was a wonderful one in view of the organization which the present mayor had behind him. Switzer's vote is a fair indication of his popularity not only in the party but among all classes of voters, and virtually assures his election.

PROJECTILE WHICH MELTS.

According to the reports of tests to which it has been subjected, a projectile just invented by an American is one of the most deadly implements of war ever known. When this projectile strikes and explodes, molten metal at a temperature high enough to burn a hole through steel, or melt down solid concrete walls, is scattered broadcast. Regarding this invention the March Popular Mechanics magazine states:

Curiously enough the metal with which the projectile is charged and the means used for making it molten comprise the application of a process that is in common use in the industries—that of thermite welding.

The principle of the action that takes place within the projectile is easy to understand, although it has not been explained in detail. The projectile carries a high explosive that is detonated when the projectile strikes, though it can, of course, be exploded

with a time fuse. Arranged around this explosive is the thermite mixture. The heating of the thermite mixture is started as the projectile leaves the gun. Five seconds later the chemical reaction has taken place and the mixture is a mass of molten metal. When the projectile strikes and explodes, this molten metal is scattered in every direction, setting fire to everything within range that is capable of being burned. The projectile can be used in any of the modern siege guns.

WINTER FLIES.

The winter season, naturally, is not the period in which most persons are likely to take measures to prevent the breeding of flies. In the summer, when the flies are thick, the wish will be frequently heard that preventive precautions had been taken. In the course of an inspection Jan. 7 by the sanitary bureau of New York, in response to complaints regarding a heap of manure, dirt and rubbish not far from a public school in a crowded district of the city, a rather startling state of affairs was revealed. The heap of manure was found partly covered with tar paper and rubbish in which, despite the cold weather prevailing and there had been not long before a series of days with the temperature well down toward zero—flies were observed to be actively breeding. The Bulletin remarks: "This emphasizes the importance of properly caring for horse manure throughout the year and teaches anew why the filthy fly is always with us." Until definite precautions are taken during the winter to prevent the accumulation of heaps of fifth and particularly piles of horse manure, in exposed situations under conditions favorable for breeding, the fly will probably continue to be the nuisance and the serious danger to health that it has always been.

But it must not be forgotten, says the Journal of the American Medical Association, that whenever we are ready to get rid of the fly nuisance, our boards of health can accomplish this purpose without enormous trouble, probably after the first year without much additional expenditure in the budget, and with little annoyance to the public generally. When it is recalled how much the absence of this undesirable pest would mean for children alone in our crowded city life, it should not be long before there is a general awakening to the necessity of taking the now well-recognized precautions during the winter that will secure great limitation, if not entire obliteration of fly breeding.

BAN ON KAISER POSTCARDS.

The British authorities, acting in conjunction with the French military censorship, intend to discourage sending to the front, from friends at home, picture postcards ridiculing or caricaturing the Kaiser or the German crown prince.

It has been discovered that where such productions have been found on prisoners or wounded soldiers, the men have, according to the German military code, rendered themselves liable to summary treatment.

In some cases they have been maltreated or even shot.

Nothing apparently annoys a German more than to discover that a captured enemy possesses pictures derogatory to the Kaiser or his family.

For that reason it is better not to ridicule the Kaiser—certainly not at the front. It is the sensible advice given by Caricature Magazine.

Anna Putnammetri pays \$12,150 a year rental for a flower stand in City Hall park, New York.

HEALTH TALKS

William Brady, M.D.

Remedies for Anemia

Anemia means literally lack of blood. While it is still thought that exceptional cases of anemia are "primary," that is, due to defects or failure of blood-making glands to produce red corpuscles, the great majority of cases of anemia are known to be secondary, or in other words caused by apparent or hidden factors other than defects of the blood-making glands. For instance, malnutrition from digestive troubles, too little outdoor life, frequent small concealed hemorrhages, insipient tuberculosis, early Bright's disease and the like will usually be accompanied by more or less anemia.

Colon Irrigation. One of the most effective remedies for anemia is frequent and thorough irrigation of the colon by an attendant trained in such work, and not by any particular apparatus. This has been found especially helpful in cases of pernicious anemia, one of the primary anemias. Herter, a research worker, found that a certain germ, *Bacillus aerogenes capulatus*, is rather suspiciously active in the intestine of such patients, and that the anemia improves when the activities of this germ are diminished. In fact some apparent cures of pernicious anemia have been reported by reliable practitioners by colon irrigations, after all other measures had failed. But it must be understood that colon irrigation and self-administered enemata are very different things.

It is possible that the restricted animal protein diet—rather the vegetarian diet—which has proved successful in many cases of pernicious anemia owes its efficacy to the fact that the *Bacillus aerogenes capulatus* does not thrive well on a fabulum poor in animal protein.

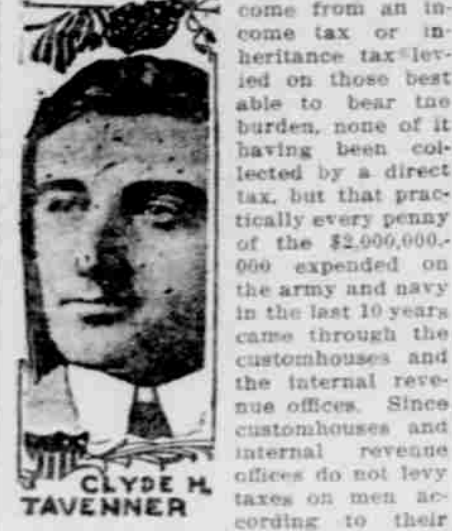
Questions and Answers. Whitening the Face: Is a glass of salt water before breakfast good to whiten the face? Reply. For a few moments, yes. But leave

The World Wide War Trust

IX.
BY CONGRESSMAN CLYDE H. TAVENNER.

(Special Correspondence of The Argus.)

Washington, Feb. 22.—This is the feature of militarism-gone-mad, that strikes home—the fact that the wasted millions did not come from an income tax or inheritance tax levied on those best able to bear the burden, none of it having been collected by a direct tax, but that practically every penny of the \$2,000,000,000 expended on the army and navy in the last 10 years came through the customs houses and the internal revenue offices. Since customs houses and internal revenue offices do not levy taxes on men according to their wealth or ability to pay, but solely upon things the people eat, wear, and use, it means that the people pay the armor plate makers' bills in the increased cost of living.



Therefore it is logical that the cost of living must increase in proportion to the cost of militarism—and it does, as the table heretofore given shows beyond successful contradiction. The people may as well know that as the cost of militarism increases in the future so will the cost of living.

To make clearer my statement that the poor man has been paying almost as much toward defraying the expenses of the federal government as the rich man, permit me to correct the impression of the average person that some part of the taxes he has been paying to his local tax collector has been sent to Washington for the purpose of maintaining the federal government. The truth is that not one penny of the taxes we have been paying our local tax collectors has come to Washington. Every penny of such taxes has gone toward defraying the expenses of township, city, county and state. Therefore if a millionaire pays a heavy state tax none of it goes toward defraying the cost of the army and navy or maintaining the federal government.

The manner in which the people have been supporting the army and navy and meeting all other federal expenses has been by paying increased prices for things eaten, worn or used. The local grocer and dry-goods merchant has been the federal tax collector without knowing it or without his average customer knowing it. To the extent that the average poor man eats the same amount of food as the rich man he has been paying as much tax. Funds for the maintenance of the army and navy, as well as all other federal expenses, have thus in the past been raised wholly in the form of increased cost of living.

It is true, of course, that we now have an income tax law on the statute books, and this will help some, but until the tax on incomes in excess of \$10,000 annually is increased much above the present rates, and until there is a stiff federal inheritance tax law, so that those who derive the greatest benefit from military expenditure will bear the heaviest burden of their cost, as they should, the poor

man will continue to carry the heaviest load in proportion to his ability to pay, just as he always has done and just as the stone in the bottom of the well bears the weight of its more fortunate brethren on top.

Two billion dollars have been collected in 10 years from the men, women and children of our nation for militarism, a sum sufficient to dig the Panama canal, pay off the national debt, with enough left to defray for one whole year the entire expenses of all the churches, including foreign missions, all the free schools, colleges and universities in America.

And the end is not yet. The war traffickers have not finished reaping their harvest; they are just getting in good trim to make us pay the cost of militarism in real earnest. American people, listen to this little colloquy which occurred recently at one of the hearings of the naval affairs committee between Representative Finly Gray of Indiana and Admiral Vreeland, a big navy booster:

"Mr. Gray: I wish to inquire of the admiral if it is not the policy of other governments to increase their navies with all the other leading powers?"

"Admiral Vreeland: It is, sir."

"Mr. Gray: What would be the advantage to us or any other powers if the navies were increased equally by all the nations of the world? Would there be any advantage to us or to any other power?"

"Admiral Vreeland: Not if you mean in the same ratio."

"Mr. Gray: Would not the same grounds exist after an increase for a further increase?"

"Admiral Vreeland: It would seem so."

"Mr. Gray: There would be no advantage gained by any nation, then. How long could that be maintained, that even increase, and what advantage would it be to any nation?"

"Admiral Vreeland: If it continues to increase, the poorer nation will eventually exhaust itself, and then the other nations, the United States included, will have a free hand—I mean be free to build in accordance with the changed conditions."

"Mr. Gray: Then it is only a question of the limit of taxation?"

"Admiral Vreeland: Yes, sir."

In other words, the only thing that the international war trust has to fear on the score of reduction of profits is the limit of the ability of men, women and children to keep on paying the ever and ever increasing per capita appropriation tax in the form of higher prices for foodstuffs and wearing apparel. This is certainly a bright prospect for the armor, powder, bullet and shell manufacturers. But for the taxpayers the prospects are not so bright.

If the taxpayers of the world want to escape being forced to pay higher and higher taxes until they get so high they simply can't pay them, there is but one thing to do, and that is for the people of all the nations to insist that their governments manufacture their own munitions of war.

If the millionaire and multimillionaire war-trust magnates can not make huge profits in supplying the armor, guns, powder, and battleships, they will take the same attitude toward the wasting of public funds that the rest of us do. United States Senator George T. Oliver of Pennsylvania, testified before the senate lobby investigation committee that he owned 1,000 shares of stock in the United States Steel corporation and held a "considerable" interest in copper mining. He testified he also owned 7,700 shares in the Pittsburgh Coal company and two newspapers—the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times and the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph. Increased armament requires great quantities of both copper and coal.

The United States Steel corporation is the owner of the Carnegie Steel company, which concern has obtained \$32,000,000 worth of contracts from the navy department for armor alone, and other millions of dollars' worth of contracts for other materials used in the increasing of the army and navy.

On Feb. 2, 1915, one of Senator Oliver's newspapers editorially asked: "But what is meant by that resounding mouthful 'disarmament by the United States'? Isn't it the fact that the United States is pretty well disarmed as matters stand? * * * There isn't much sense in talking of the United States disarming before it is armed."

(To be Continued.)

Holland's Water Line.

The famous "water line" of Holland is really the final line of defense which Holland would make use of should she be invaded.

The "water line" is a line about seventy miles long by seven to eight miles wide. It is flooded by means of special sluices and dykes so constructed that the whole of the line can be covered to a depth of a foot and a half in two days.

In the ordinary way this water is drawn from the Rhine. In a case of great emergency, however, the sluices will also let free the waters of the Zuyder Zee. These waters, however, would only be let loose in the last extremity because, being salt, they would do an immense amount of damage to the land over which they flowed—damage which would take years to repair.—London Globe.

A Prosperous Scheme.

"Doing any good?"

"Yep. Got a business man's athletic class. Tuition, \$5 a year."

"Well, those rates are attractive, but too low to pay you."

"You don't get the idea. They all drop out in about two weeks. Then I start another class."—Judge.

The Brazilian government has prohibited the use of preservatives in almost every kind of foodstuff and beverage.

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

A. QWACK gets his mail at Dubuque, Iowa.

CHARLES R. Crane has switched his residence from Illinois to Massachusetts because he says he has been unjustly taxed in this state. Of course Mr. Crane made his money in Massachusetts, just like William Waldorf Astor, erstwhile New Yorker, earned his pile in London. Real civic patriots, say we. These are the kind that can tell the youth how to build up his town and state.

THE grass widows apparently did not vote en masse for Candidate Hey in Chicago yesterday.

CUMMINS is to try for the presidency as a dry. If at first you don't succeed, "dry, dry again." We suggest this as Cummins' Iowa slogan. It doubtless would be a riot in Davenport.

But He Got The Word Printed.

Young Rolla Clymer, formerly reporter on the Gazette, but now the purse-proud editor of the Olathe Register, returned to Emporia last week with his de luxe regalia to make a lot of girls regret the fact that they didn't appreciate him when they had a chance. He went to a dance at the Wigwam, and in writing up the dance for his own paper, used the word "denouement." For six long years that boy has been trying to get that word in the Gazette without success. It's no kind of a word for polite society and a mixed company, and the boy has been told this time and again. But the first chance he gets, out pops the impossible word. Moreover, he had to take up a story to lug the word in. Isn't it curious how some youngsters get a fixed idea? Now that he has used "denouement" and got it out of his system we trust he is happy and will forget it.—Emporia, Kan., Gazette.

OLD FRIEND OF MINE.

Old friend of mine, if you shall cross the tide

Before my bark lets go,

You watch for me upon the other side.

You watch and wait for him our Peer-

less Guide,

If first you cross the tide.

Old friend of mine, if you shall learn the way

Before I hear the call.

You whisper through the misty maze

Some day

The password that is best for me to say

—If first you cross the tide.

Old friend of mine, from battlements on high,

If yonder first you stand,

Wave back some message you may cheer us by.

And spur us on to dare to do or die.

From battlements on high.

Old friend of mine, if you shall see the King

Before I kiss his hand,

Wait back to me some strain that there you sing.

Some note to still this longing wondering.

If first you see the King.

—Boston Transcript.

WE take pardonable pride in being able to reiterate, without fear of successful contradiction the prediction, exclusively made in this column a few weeks ago, that Switzer is the whole cheese in Chicago.

MRS. Carter Harrison's latest fairy story was not like her other stories. It had a bad ending.

THE French are claiming success in the Champagne region. Well, the Germans have been making some headway in the Rhine district.

The Amateur's Status.

"When does an amateur become a professional?" a sport fan inquires. Answer: Some of them when they take money and some when they get caught taking money for their athletic achievements.—Atchison, Kan., Globe.

Have a Heart, Nick!

An Ohio paper says Colonel Roosevelt ought to give Son-in-law Nick Longworth some fatherly advice. The colonel would be glad to give him some grandfatherly advice, but has no chance.—Houston Post.

FLY time has arrived in Haiti.

Like Finigan. Pres. Theodor has gone again.

SHOW business must be picking up.

Two Chicago theatre safes were burglarized the other night. Robbers make a practice of keeping close to the live ones.

"WILSON and Bryan Confer on Evelyn," reads a headline. In justice to both gentlemen it should be explained that Evelyn is, or was, the name of a ship.

WHEN you hear a chronic office-seeker singing the praises of a particular candidate you may be assured that he has had a promise of some sort.

GEORGE Sylvester Vrecek is one of the editors of a new Gotham weekly. Vrecek claims to be a loyal American citizen. Read this from his pen: "President Wilson is a modern Janus. His neutrality has two faces. One, smiling, apologetic, is turned to Great Britain; the other, scowling, malevolent, glowers upon the Germans."

YOUNG Illinoisan recently acquitted of murdering his family is reported to be planning a tour in vaudeville. Stripes one he would be running chances of his audiences not being as lenient as were the jurors who heard his case.

J. M. C.

The Daily Story

Bunkoed by a Greek—By M. Quad.

The pair of us had been in Athens three or four days when a party of English excursionists who were making a tour arrived. Among them was an antiquary who was looked up to and respected for his knowledge of ancient history and ruins.

Professor Himstead, as he was named, had been charged to pick up all the old Greek manuscripts to be had for money, and it was his inquiries for such documents that doubtless led to our undoing. One day a man named Talanti, who had somewhat the manners and dress of a gentleman, brought the professor two ancient manuscripts as a present, and to show his further good will he announced a valuable discovery which had just been made on the island of Aegina, about forty miles distant. He was the owner of the island, and while his workmen were getting out some stone they had come across some rare treasures in art, but had developed only a small portion of them. They had partly uncovered a stone box which he believed held a large number of manuscripts and valuable coins, but he had delayed the opening of it that some of his friends might be present. Three or four of them were going to his island home tomorrow, and he would be glad to have on his yacht as many of us foreigners go along as could make it convenient.

Aside from the English party, there were Americans, Germans and Frenchmen to the number of twenty in Athens, and when the list was made up we numbered over forty, of whom ten were ladies. When we went on board there was considerable surprise at finding her the craft she was. She was nothing more than a trader, and her accommodations were of a primitive character.

My friend the professor could speak Greek, but when he entered into conversation with Mr. Talanti's friends he found them sulky enough. This excited our surprise, as they were supposed to be gentlemen. When we came to look them over we began to get a little suspicious.

As we approached the island we saw it was fairly covered with trees, yet it did not have a hospitable look. As we made a close approach we could see a couple of rude huts and a primitive jetty, but Mr. Talanti explained that his castle was hidden by the forest and that he was landing at that point to save us a long walk.

As soon as the craft was made fast the three eminent friends of Mr. Talanti suddenly produced pistols and knives and took their station by the gangway. The sailors divided into two parties, and, handling their naked knives in a menacing fashion, they drove the people into line.

When Professor Himstead had rubbed his eyes, scratched his head and got it into his brain that something not down on the program was going on Talanti mounted a box and smilingly observed:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you are now about to pass ashore to behold my wonderful discoveries, but each one of you is required to leave all money and jewelry behind you. I will see that everything is safely cared for!"

The men cried out in anger, but what could they do? I do not think there was a firearm among them, while the Greeks seemed overanxious to use their knives. There were protestations and threats of the law, but Talanti only smiled at them and ordered the work to go on. Each man in the crowd was regularly held up—that is, his pockets were thoroughly searched and everything of value taken. The women were requested to hand over, and each one had her watch and rings in hand as she moved up. In the course of half an hour every one was ashore, and then Talanti took off his hat, made a sweeping bow and sailed away with his private crew. He had no sooner gone than half a dozen villainous looking men came down from the hut.

They told us they were fishermen, but their actions belied their statement. Their first move was to demand cash, and great was their indignation and disappointment at being told that Talanti's crowd had taken the last coin. When sure of this they left us, and an hour later two genuine fishermen came ashore in their boat. There were a dozen vessels within five or six miles of us, and a dollar would have been big pay for them to go out and notify the nearest one of our situation; but, realizing our helplessness, they demanded the sum of \$100.

It was almost dark when a battered old schooner came sailing up to take us off, and the terms were \$2 a piece, to be paid in Athens. We spent a dreary night on deck and landed in the city at noon next day. Immediately notice was given to the various consuls and to the Greek government, but no one had any faith that anything would be accomplished. The government made loud promises and seemed to be making all possible efforts; but as a matter of fact, Mr. Talanti was not even pursued. He never could have put up such a job without a number of officials standing in with him and each and every one of them doubtless shared in the plunder when it was divided. It was said that the money and jewelry amounted to about \$30,000 and the only consolation any of the victims had was the privilege of stung a country where such things could be carried out.

"Back of the line in the 'crag' as we call the covered trenches, and at rest in the villages, life is dull and uninteresting—nothing to do but grease boots, clean guns and chaff the Turkes. No one seems to be sorry when their turn in the trenches comes. Every man then is a bundle of nerves but that doesn't prevent the traditional Galic wit and effervescence from showing itself. A German sentinal or an officer on observation becomes not only the target of our bullets but a butt of sarcasm. A pig dragged to the front from a deserted village is attached to a cord and pushed over the bank of the trench with a Prussian helmet on his head. The 'boches' save us the trouble of sticking him and we drag him back where we can roast him and eat him at leisure."

"I don't know how to account for it, but with wet feet four days at a stretch I can't catch even a cold in the head, while in Paris I have an average of four cases of bronchitis every winter. Alongside me there's a fellow who weighed in just outside the 200-pound limit—escaped being exempted by a few insignificant ounces. He used to spend a few thousand francs every year to lose from five to 10 pounds at Vichy; he has already lost 20 here and is as hard as nails; next year he says he'll buy a farm somewhere, dig trenches and save the Vichy money."

Alexandria. — (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Official trade returns for the past year show that imports into Egypt amounted to \$128,000,000, an increase over the previous year of nearly \$40,000,000. Exports of cotton for the year showed a considerable decrease.

Paris. — (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—George Quinton, a reservist who was cited in the orders of the day for holding out, alone of all his section, against the attack of November 12 near Ypres, sends some interesting notes of trench life.

He writes: "Four days in the mud up to our knees when we stand up to fire; up to the armpits when we sit 'own to rest, as for lying down in it, that's not to be thought of."

"Here at the rest depot we find the illustrated papers with photographs of 'parlor trenches' such as we haven't

1813—Naval action off Demerara, South America, between the American sloop of war Hornet, Captain James Lawrence, and the British brig Peacock. After an exchange of broadsides at short range the Hornet ran close in on the brig's quarter and poured in a fire which compelled her to strike.

1890—Contest for the site of the World's fair of 1893 (Columbian exposition) virtually settled by the house of representatives in favor of Chicago. New York stood second. St. Louis third.

1911—The United States senate ratified new treaty with Japan.

Sidelights on the European War

London. — (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—Under supervision by American women, canteens are to be established at all the leading railway stations in London where sandwiches, coffee and other light refreshments will be supplied free to soldiers in uniform.

Thousands of soldiers pass through London daily, frequently without sufficient money to buy food.

In work at railway stations, the American women who have been looking after stranded Americans and Belgian refugees, have learned of the great need for canteens where the soldiers can be promptly provided with nourishing food without cost. The war office is so well impressed with the women's plan that its assistance in carrying on the work has been assured.

Mrs. Viola Scott, Mrs. A. T. Stewart and a score of other American women who have been assisting travelers ever since the opening of the war are the prime movers in the plan and have the backing of the entire American women's war relief committee.

Mrs. Benjamin Lathrop, who is one of the most active workers in the French emergency committee organized to supply the immediate needs of hospitals in the north of France, has interested Mrs. H. C. Hoover and many other American women in this particular movement and is collecting generous quantities of ether and other hospital supplies so sadly needed in many of the isolated hospitals near the battle line. Mrs. L